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this memoir, may represent a type with small nasal horns, as in some of the Laramie Ceratopsids, such as *Sterrholophus*.

It is not at all improbable that the horned dinosaurs will prove to be diphyletic, one line with persistent open fossæ leading from *Monoclonius* to *Torosaurus*, the other leading to *Triceratops* with closed fossæ.

Of the two mammals discovered in the Belly River, *Ptilodus primævus*, judging by the condition of the grooves upon its premolars and tubercles upon its molar teeth, is undoubtedly more primitive than the Laramie plagiaulacids.

H. F. O.

INSTRUCTION OFFERED IN THE FISHERY COMMISSION LABORATORY AT BERGEN.

A NOVEL departure on the part of Fishery Commission authorities is announced in Norway. The scientists of the Norwegian Board of Fisheries in Bergen have arranged for the opening of a winter school of biology to be held in the laboratory in Bergen beginning January 12, 1903, and ending April 1. The course will be offered freely to students of all countries, and there can be little doubt, judging from the rich results that the Norwegian research steamer 'Michael Sars' has been gathering, that such an opportunity for marine studies will be of the greatest value. Dr. Johan Hjort, the director of the station, will have charge of matters relating to fishes—biology, spawning habits, growth and migration—and fisheries, and in connection with this work will give instruction in the practical side of oceanic investigation on board of the 'Michael Sars.' Dr. B. Helland-Hansen is to give a course in hydrography, chemical and physical, Dr. H. H. Gran in planktology, and Dr. A. Appelloef in the zoology of invertebrates and in geographical distribution. The development of this laboratory, it may be noted, is a logical outcome of the recent work which the Norwegian investigators have been carrying on in connection with the Fishery Commission. And if it bears the fruit which such an undertaking deserves, there can be little doubt that the Norwegian station will become an important adjunct to the university training of many of the younger

men, in both Europe and America. One fears, however, that a Norwegian winter will prove an unfavorable season for the popularity of this work, and we may hope that a summer course on similar lines will later be arranged.

B. D.

THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.*

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, curator for anthropology of the National Museum, was formally appointed director [the title has been altered to 'chief'] of the bureau of ethnology by S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. This announcement caused inexpressible disappointment among the associates of Professor W. J. McGee, ethnologist in charge of the bureau, whose appointment had been looked for daily since the death of John W. Powell, formerly director of the bureau of ethnology, on September 23. Secretary Langley said to a reporter of the *Times* that it would be more decorous for Professor Holmes or Professor McGee to speak of the installation of the new director than for him to remark upon it. Neither one of these men had anything to say more than that the less said about it the better. It is the opinion of scientists that Professor Holmes did not seek the appointment. He is interested and contented in his scientific duties at the National Museum, and so much so that he will in all likelihood continue in that office, where he has gained the reputation of being one of the foremost anthropologists in America, in addition to performing the new work which he has been selected to do. Assigning and appointing scientists in the national scientific institutions lies wholly within the discretion of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution by virtue of its regulations and custom.

Professor McGee was informed of the secretary's choice over the telephone shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon. Secretary Langley said that he would drive to the bureau of ethnology with Professor Holmes and introduce him to Professor McGee and his little coterie of workers and friends. Depressed feelings were noticeable immediately

* From the *Washington Times*.

in the offices of the bureau of ethnology on the fifth and sixth floors of the Adams Building. This was not so because there was any ill-feeling toward Professor Holmes, but because by careful and even scientific study and treatment Professor McGee was responsible for shaping a working system in the bureau of ethnology—each man and woman being fitted in the right place—that things ran, as it were, in a spirit such as that of Barnum's happy family. Secretary Langley and Professor Holmes arrived at 3:30 o'clock. They walked into the office room formerly occupied by Professor Powell. Scientists, stenographers and colored messengers formed a semi-circle around the desk where Secretary Langley stood prepared to pay a befitting tribute to Professor Powell, and then introduced the new director. He referred with praise to the competency of Professor Powell. Professor Holmes was installed into the office. He greeted the persons in the bureau, inviting them to become better acquainted with the National Museum. He was welcomed in his new place in behalf of the employees of the bureau in a brief address by Professor McGee. After Professor Holmes shook hands with every person in the room Secretary Langley went away. The office force then left the room one by one and tears were in the eyes of nearly every person who witnessed the unusual ceremonies. Professor Holmes and Professor McGee, who are the closest friends professionally and personally, remained in the director's room for a consultation and left the building together, both more or less affected by what had taken place.

Professor Holmes began his scientific career in 1889, when he entered the illustration division of the United States Geological Survey. He is a water color painter, having won highly valued medals in District exhibits. While painting in the Geological Survey he equipped himself for an office in the archeological department and in 1892 he became an ethnologist in the bureau of ethnology. He resigned this place afterward to accept a responsible office in the Columbian Museum at Chicago. About seven years ago he was offered the head curatorship in the National

Museum and came to Washington to fulfill the appointment that he has since held. Professor Holmes has published various papers of scientific importance, and his discoveries and investigations of aboriginal pottery have contributed much enlightenment to the study of the habitat of groups of American Indian tribes.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. W. H. WELCH, of the Johns Hopkins University, is attending the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Berlin.

WE learn from the *Botanical Gazette* that Mr. M. J. C. Willis, of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon, proposes to make a tour through England, the United States and Japan for the purpose of studying agricultural and botanical institutions.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has sent an expedition to inquire into the health conditions of the Gold Coast. Dr. Logan Taylor is in charge of the expedition.

DR. EDWARD PALMER, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now in Mexico, making collections illustrating the economic botany of that country.

THE British government has appointed Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer, a commissioner to mark the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Otto H. Tittmann, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed by the United States as commissioner for the same purpose.

A COMMEMORATIVE tablet has been placed on the house at Favières in which Professor A. A. Liébeault was born. It states that he opened a new era in the medical sciences by his discovery of the systematic application of suggestion and induced sleep in the treatment of disease. The tablet was unveiled in the presence of Professor Liébeault on his seventy-ninth birthday.

Nature states that at the opening ceremony of the new session of the Royal College of Science, held in the lecture theater of the Victoria and Albert Museum on October 2, the Huxley gold medal was for the first time